

BOOKBINDING by German methods with the best material and under European supervision at THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE Always pronounced equal to home work, and prices very moderate.

PRINTING of ALL KINDS at the most moderate prices at THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. All proofs sent and all work superintended by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

Per Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 26th February, 1900. 620

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 8 PER CENT. PER SHARE and BONUS of 12 PER CENT. per SHARE for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1899, declared at Monday's Ordinary Yearly Meeting will be PAYABLE at the Premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after TUESDAY, 28th February, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividends Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Building, Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 27th February, 1900. 622

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE "STRAITS TIMES" PRESS.

MESSRS. POWELL & CO. are instructed by the Proprietors of the "Straits Times" Press to Sell by Auction at their Sale-rooms, ON WEDNESDAY,

the 30th May, 1900, at 9 P.M.

The business plant, machinery, goodwill, stock-in-trade, and all assets of the "Straits Times" Press, including all debts owing to the vendors in connection with the business on the 1st of January, 1900, which amounted on the 31st December, 1899, to approximately \$9,000, and the concern as it stood on the 1st January, 1900, is offered for sale includes the copyright and goodwill of the "Straits Times", the "Straits Budget", some literary copyrights, and a job printing business.

The "Straits Times" is a very old daily newspaper with a weekly edition called the "Straits Budget", and has a large circulation all over the Far East.

This office is equipped with plant and machinery a large part of which is quite new, and the whole is excellent for the purposes intended and fully up to the requirements of the business. The building in which the business is conducted does not belong to the "Straits Times" Press, but the lease continues to the 30th April, 1901. The business is an increasing one, for in the 3 years ending on the 31st of December, 1899, the average profits were \$1,100 according to an audit held for the 3 years ending on the 31st December, 1899, are \$19,548, the actual profits of those years being as follows: 1897, \$18,316; 1898, \$18,700; and 1899, \$25,767, after deducting the salary of the editor and other expenses of management. An inventory and valuation of the plant and machinery has been made by Mr. W. M. Robertson of Messrs. Riley Harries & Co. dated the 22nd day of January, 1900, showing a value of \$10,649.95; and an inventory of all the stock-in-trade and other assets of the business was made by Mr. A. J. Gann, dated the 25th day of January, 1900, showing the value of this to be \$2,716.53, or together \$10,649.78.

The present editor and part proprietor will continue to manage the business until the 13th of June, 1900.

For the sale is the recent death of Mrs. Cameron, proprietor of equal shares with Mr. Arnot Reid, of the "Straits Times" Press. Copies of the inventories and valuations and list of employees with the general list of salaries can be inspected at the offices of the "Straits Times", Singapore or Messrs. Drow and Napier, 10, Colver Quay, Singapore, or Messrs. Donaldson and Burkill, 19, Colver Quay, Singapore, Solicitors to Mr. Arnot Reid, from whom also can be obtained further particulars and conditions of sale.

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL GIVE TWO MORE PERFORMANCES

ON THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD

ON SATURDAY, 3rd March.

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G., and LADY BLAKE.

And on MONDAY, 5th March.

Positively the last performance.

Dress Circle..... 83

Stalls..... 2

Box..... 1

Half-price to the R.R. for Soldiers, Sailors, and Police in Uniform.

The Booking Offices will be opened at the City Hall on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 10 a.m.

Late Trains will run 1 hour after the fall of the curtain.

H. C. NICOLLE, Acting Manager, Hongkong, 24th February, 1900. 630

AUCTIONS.

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

THE Undersigned will hold their Annual Sale of

RACE PONIES.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

the 31st February, at 3 P.M.,

Opposite the City Hall, when upwards of 50 PONIES will be offered.

Entries will be received until Noon on day of Sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 21st February, 1900. 1580

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

the 27th February.

WEDNESDAY, the 28th February,

each day commencing at 2.30 P.M. at the

Sales Rooms, Zetland Street, No. 2.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY MADE GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

all New and latest Style.

Comprising—

OVERCOATS, TWEEDS, EVENING

DRESSES, WAISTCOATS, &c.

AND—

A Collection of Valuable JEWELLERY,

WATCHES, BANGLES, CUFF-PIECES, TEN-

DANTS, BROOCHES, &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sales.

On view at the Under-ground.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary,

PAUL FREIWITT,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 24th February, 1900. 600

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 18th February, at 1.30 P.M. at their

Sales Rooms, Zetland Street.

SUNDAY HOUSE FURNITURE,

Comprising—

TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with GLASS

DRESSING TABLE, WASHSTANDS

VIENNA CHAIRS, SHANGHAI BATH

TUB, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE

&c., &c., &c.

TRADE—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 24th February, 1900. 1607

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INTIMATIONS
BROWN, JONES & CO.
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.
AMERICAN MARBLE.
ITALIAN MARBLE.
HONGKONG GRANITE.
Designs and Prices on application.
One of a series of Ed. Central 1st Proof.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY. per Case

A—THORNE'S BLEND, White Capsule	\$10.80
B—WATSON'S GLENORCHY MELLOW BLEND, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	10.80
C—WATSON'S ABERLour-GLEN-LIVEL Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	12.00
D—WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule	14.40
E—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIVERPOOL SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule	15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S GLENORCHY are high class Soda Whiskies, of greater age than most Brands in the market.

ABELOUR GLENLIVET is a very old Peat Whisky (smoky) and could not now be replaced in stock at the price. D is well known for its fine flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

now within a few days a quarter of a century since MARYAN, on the 21st February, 1875 was murdered at Manway. There was at the time no reason to doubt that Peking was deeply compromised in the affair, but unfortunately our minister at Peking was more bent on exacting the Chinese Government than in obtaining securities for the future, and was led into the farce of the "Choo-choo Convention." But, for some time the temper of the English people was dangerous, and however complacent the representatives at Peking were, his instructions were known, and we had not for some time another affair of the sort to deal with. It is, however, significant that time when militarily our hands are tied should be selected for two such outrages as the murder of Mr. Brooks and the attack on the Boundary Commission. At present we still only know from the brief summary supplied from Chinese official sources of the occurrence (we quote a few more particulars elsewhere), and must, of course, suspend our judgment till fuller particulars arrive. But it is a suspicious circumstance that the outrage should have occurred in close proximity to the scene of MARYAN's murder, and that it should have been under somewhat similar conditions. It is also indicative of the explosive nature of the agencies at work that a time should be selected for these outrages when Russia is notoriously massing her troops on the borders of Korea, and is strengthening her garrison at Merv. On the other hand, it is more satisfactory to find a better understanding amongst the other Powers. The unnatural alliance of Russia and France at ordinary times would be permitted to expand itself and its natural drift, but as it is evidently intended as a cover for some strange advance in which the interests of the others are concerned, it is satisfactory in the cause of order to find a growing understanding. Still China is likely to be the body reserved for the next experiment, and with China closely associated the whole question of the Pacific. In this respect Mr. Hay's diplomatic note, as leading up to the recognition of some settled policy, may eventually have a considerable influence on the turn of events.

GRAVE news is reported from Moen, to the effect that KING LIEN-SUAN, the ex-minister of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs, has been arrested there and will be handed over to the Chinese authorities. KING, it will be remembered, was the man who sent the telegram from Shanghai urging the Empress Dowager not to depose the Emperor KWANG Hsü. We repeat here the terms of that telegram, which was signed by KING LIEN-SUAN and 1,231 others:—

"When we received the edict of the 24th instant, in which the Emperor proposed to abdicate on account of illness, we were amazed, and the mandarins, gentry, and merchants from all the provinces, residing in Shanghai became full of anxiety and discussed the matter everywhere in the streets. We, therefore, wire to you to beg of you to be loyal and faithful, and on behalf of the nation to implore the Emperor not to think of abdicating, though he should be unwell, so that the Empress Dowager at her advanced age may not have the extra burden of ruling a distracted Empire, and so that the spirits of our ancestors may rest and the people live in peace."

KING LIEN-SUAN is one of the chief promoters of Telegraph Administration in China, and a strong supporter of the Natural Fest Society, the Shanghai Girls' College, and other good causes beside being a very charitable man generally. The news of his arrest is not yet confirmed, and, but for the appearance of truth in the form in which the reports reaches us, we would hesitate to believe that the Portuguese authorities can be so base as to consign to his custody to Shanghai itself, which is only another in the long list standing against the names of the Empress Dowager and her favourites.

China can ill spare any good man just now. Still less can Portugal afford to be associated with the bloodthirsty tyranny of China's present rulers. Such a subservience would recall the early days of Macao's history when there was at least the excuse for this crime, which is only another in the list of human actions there will soon be little doubt of the present iniquity, but on this point it is undoubtedly opposed to the Bill.

The City Hall Museum during the week ending 25th February was visited by 115 Europeans and 2,266 Chinese, in all by 2,381 persons.

Among the prices offered by the Paris *Asie* for 1900 (100,000 francs) for a specific against Asiatic cholera.

The last performance but two of *The Young of the Guard* took place at the Theatre last night. As was also the case on Saturday night the audience was enthusiastic and encored with the curtain.

The severity of the weather in Seoul is reported to be extreme this winter, and it is said that over 700 bogans and other destitute folk have already been frozen to death in and about the capital.

It is reported from Marseilles that considerable emotion prevails in the commercial world there with reference to the Indian mutiny, which, thanks to the concessions granted the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company by the Indian Government, will now entirely benefit the port of Marseilles, to the detriment of Marseille.

Mr. Angier, the English Consul, has held with the employers and workmen a conference and resolution passed setting the French Government on its side, to make every effort to invite Voluntary Militia and the Universities—Rector.

Mr. Wyndham said that the Auxiliaries were constituted primarily as a matter of fact, but this step was not intended and was not necessary in view of the volume of volunteer effort in every part of the Empire. The thousand volunteers, he said, had joined during the past month. The chief aim, therefore, was to increase the number of the Auxiliaries and qualify them for Garrison duty and also fit them for heavier duties. It was proposed to make the pay of the Militia equal to that of the Regulars and embody them as a defensive force which must be supplemented by a mobile army, whose standard was fixed at three Army Corps. Three Cavalry Brigades must, therefore, be raised, thirty-five Field Batteries, seven Horse Batteries and Army Service and Electrical Corps, the last to be formed to invite Voluntary Militia and the Universities—Rector.

Mr. Wyndham said that the Militia will be entitled for one year and also to receive a Commission to Colonials, the Universities.

Mr. Wyndham said that the British Government has intended to make the port of Marseilles the chief port of the French Army.

In the House of Lords Lord Weymouth, the Home Secretary, gave a speech in favour of the proposed scheme.

Lord Lansdowne replied that he strongly

favoured some form of national military education and that the Office and the Education Department had exchanged views on the subject.

The Gorgans have now equipped their Voluntary Corps and the defense of the port is strengthened by the addition of sixty odd well up and well drilled farranderers. They made their first formal appearance on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday and made a fine first impression in their neat and serviceable uniforms.

Tientsin is in the wake of Shanghai as regards a swimming bath for the summer season. The club is to be proprietary, and already numbers one hundred and thirty-six; three hundred \$25 shares have been taken up. The building will be located close to the Waterworks and Recreation Ground. The current year is also to witness the erection of (half) a permanent Anglican Church, and a new commodious grand stand at the Race Course, to say nothing of an annex for infectious cases to the Victoria Hospital, which was erected in the Diamond Jubilee year.

The brick-and-mortar growth of the British and French concession, during the last five years has resembled Jonah's gourd. Tientsin would be unrecognizable to any one who had been absent a decade.

Mr. Walter Kidd, who a few days short of 36 years of age and nearly fourteen years service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, was appointed Inspector of Police in 1889 and has since been in the post of Inspector of Police in 1893 and three years ago was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner to the Chinese Commissioner, instead of sending the whole amount to the Sailor and Soldiers' Families Fund in accordance with that resolution passed at the meeting held on the 27th November to inaugurate the Fund.

Mr. Jackson, Hon. Treasurer.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blaikie, G.C.M.G., will be glad to meet the subscribers to the fund and the Council Chamber to discuss the desirability or otherwise of leaving the distribution of the remaining portion of the fund still to be committed to the discretion of the Lord Mayor, instead of sending the whole amount to the Sailor and Soldiers' Families Fund in accordance with that resolution passed at the meeting held on the 27th November to inaugurate the Fund.

T. JACKSON, Hon. Treasurer.

The British steamer *Glengow*, from Singapore 20th Feb., had fresh N.E. winds to Penang, the British steamer *Chinglie*, from Australia 30th Jan., had fine weather with moderate winds and sea throughout. Feb. 14th, sailed *Victor*, towing pearl-lugger 10 ft. 10 in. long, 130 ft. E. from Darwin for Manila 13 days. The British steamer *29th June*, from Australia 29th Jan., had N.E. winds until noon of the 21st, then N.W. winds until noon of the 22nd, then N.E. winds until noon of the 23rd. 1st. 12th N. long, 111.30 E., encountered strong N.E. gales with considerable sea and cloudy weather from which time the horizon fell to a light breeze and moderate sea to port.

We see from *Le Courier d'Haiphong* that the recruiting of Chinese coolies at Tientsin for Malacca and Haiphong has been stopped by order of General Feng, who was appointed to the command of forces in Yunnan. This is not the ordinary course of events, therefore, we should not be surprised to learn on the Kwantung frontier. Great indignation seems to be at the inaction of the French Consul at Teng-Hing, where they are gladly received. The idea that England may be left out of consideration altogether was doubtless at the bottom of the coup intended for the Chinese New Year. It is also the abiding motive in the outrage that have occurred in Shantung, and we may, we fear, attribute to a like intention the last outrage in Yunnan. If it

A full report of America's Supreme Court will be found in to-day's supplement.

H.M.S. *Edgar*, cruiser, commissioned at Devonport on February 20th to take out new crews to H.M. ships *Algerine*, *Phoenice*, and *Waterwitch* at Hongkong.

The return of the Number of Cases of Contagious Disease in the Colony during the week ending February 11th shows no fresh case of Plague and only two deaths, one case of dysentery, four cases of enteritis (3 European and one Indian), and two cases and two deaths from smallpox.

News comes from Calcutta that Sir William Lockhart's illness has been so bad that he has had to give up his post as Consul-General. He is ordered home the appointment of Consul-General will fall vacant, as he is not in a fit condition to fulfil his duties.

A writer in *Le Despatch*, speaking of the "Pax" and its work for peace, says: "I am sure that the world will wish to do its best to help him to fulfil his mission."

The mortality in Bombay of the 7th instant reached the unprecedented total of 1,000. Very many cases of cholera and dysentery, which are the most dangerous diseases, are still prevalent, no fewer than 27 European cases being reported.

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TELEGRAMS.

DAILY PRESS' SERVICE.

THE WAR.

LONDON, 25th February, 10.55 a.m.

NEARER TO LADYSMITH—ENEMY RETREATING.

It is officially announced that General Buller is now steadily advancing on Ladysmith. News was telegraphed from the town on Friday that the Boer forces were retiring northwards in large numbers. Commando Crook's position remains unchanged.

REPULSE OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR CRONJE.

LONDON, 25th February, 8.10 p.m.

GENERAL HULLER'S ADVANCE.

The Boer army the fifth ridge near Ladysmith, opposite the Royal Naval Hospital, was repulsed with heavy loss. The Boer force was nine killed, twenty-seven wounded, and two missing.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FLOUR MERCHANTS

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY
Merchant Mills, Box, San Francisco.
Eastern Branch, Pedder Street,
William Whaley, Manager.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A. CHEE & CO., Established 1889.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastern's Kodak Pictures and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road, Central.LI KWONG LOONG,
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

GROCERS

THE MUTUAL STORES
Sub-Agents, Lipton, Ltd.
5-33 Queen's Road, Central.
Provisions and General Merchants.H. TIE,
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Groceries, Best
Goods, Lowest Rates. Try Chartres Evapo-
rated Cream, 16, D'Aguilar Street.

JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood
Furniture. Opposite Post Office, 36,
Queen's Road Central.MAISON LEVY, LEBMANOIS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 44,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Illeto.SUN SHING, Established 1849.
Silks, Curios, Crepe-Shawls, Chiaro, Ivory, etc.; Gold and Silverware, and
Engravings; 39, Queen's Road Central.WAH LOONG,
Gold and Silverware, Silk Dresses, Crepe
Silks, Ivory, Lacquerware, Fans,
Cups, Brushes, Human Hair, Fans,
etc., 88, Queen's Road Central.THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE
ESTERN ACETYLENE LIGHTING
COMPANY, Head Office, 62a, Queen's
Road Central. Pictures of even
descriptions for the Acetylene light
at lowest rates.MERCANTILE AGENTS
WOODS & CO.,
Bank Buildings, Agents for the Field
Merchants Co. of San Francisco.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A. FONG,
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,
Engravings, Groups, Prints, etc. Des-
cription for the Acetylene light
at lowest rates.A. HING,
Engraving, Developing, Printing, Mode-
rate Rates, 208, Queen's Road, East.MEI CHEUNG,
Ice House, Top Floor, Permanent En-
largements, Groups, Views, etc. Devel-
opment Work, Amateurs' Requirements.M. MUMYEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST,
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements. Work
done for Amateurs; 8a, Queen's Road, Central.YEE CHUN,
Marine and Portrait Painter, 50, Queen's
Road, Upstairs.H. YERA,
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beauchamp,
Avenue, Queen's Road Cl., also Wan Chai.
Amateurs' Requirements a Specialty.PRINTING
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
Proofed by Englishmen.RAFFAN FURNITURE
KWONG TAI LOY,
Rattan Furniture, Bamboo Blinds, Mat-
tings all colours; 18, Praha Central.SILK GOODS DEALERS
DHUNAMAL CHELLARAM,
Dealers in Indian, Chinese, and Japanese
Silk and Fancy Goods, also Art Works,
2, D'Aguilar Street.THE GLOBE (TEJINLU) PORCELAIN,
Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods;
Cashmere Shawls, Spanish Wine and
Manila Cigars; 12, D'Aguilar Street.SENCER & CO.,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Table Covers,
etc. Wholesale and Retail; 122, Queen's
Road Central and 123, Wellington St.WASSIAMIUL ASSOMULL,
Direct Importers and Exporters, India, Chi-
nese and Japanese Silks, Cashmere Shawls
and Cigars; 16, Queen's Road Cl.SILK LAKE MANUFACTURER
FR. BLUNCE,
Exporter of Real Hand-made Techou
Lace, Guipure and Cotton, Grosgrain
and Embroideries, R. Beauchamp Ar-
cade, Opposite Hongkong and Shang-
hai Bank.STOREKEEPERS
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Sail
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praha Central, next Hongkong Hotel.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters, Piano-forte Dealers,
Shipchandlers, Furniture Dealers and
Upholsterers, Wine and Spirit Mer-
chants.MORE & SEIMUND,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Biggers, Com-
mission Agents and General Storekeep-
ers, 17, Praha Central.TAILORS
AH-MEN, KING-CHEONG & CO.,
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters, Queen's
Road Central, Old Club Site.
Branch: A. MAN, opposite City Hall.R. HOUGHTON & CO.,
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.BUNG YUEN,
Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiery,
Drapers, 57, Queen's Road, Central.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road.TAK CHEONG,
Tailors, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Hatters,
Hosiery and Drapers, Chinese Silk of
all kinds, 30 & 32, Queen's Road, Central.YEE SANG FAT & CO.,
Outfitters, Fine Goods, Underwear, Shoes,
Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs; Opposite Post
Office, Queen's Road Central.TOBACCONISTS
KBUSE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Havana and Martin
Cigars, Egyptian Cigarettes, Decks in
Taste Goods, Agents, and
Concert House, Queen's Road.WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road
and Calle Anthonio, Manila.BACHAIS' PIANOS.
BRINSMEAD AND CABIN PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

PIANOS EXCHANGED.

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

500] PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be held
at the Company's Office, No. 2, Connaught
Road, at Noon, on MONDAY the 5th March,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to
the 31st December, 1899.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 23rd Febru-
ary to 5th March, both days inclusive.EDWARD OSBOURNE
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1900.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1899.

TO LET.

HARFORD MAGAZINE GALL

No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

TO LET.

FURNISHED.

No. 2, MERRION, The Park, for 12

Months from 15th March Next.

Apply to

CAPTAIN HASTINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

TO LET.

CLOVELLY.

A SIXBEDROOMED HOUSE, with GARDEN

and Two GRASS TENNIS COURTS, near the

Peak Road.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1900.

TO LET.

N. O. 3, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to

TSANG HON CHO.

Care of Messrs. BRADLEY & CO.'s Compradores

Office.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1900.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on FIRST FLOOR, Rent
per Month, £100, ONE ROOM on SECOND
FLOOR, Rent £80, No. 17, Queen's Road
CENTRAL, Hongkong House.

Apply to

LI KWONG LUNG.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1900.

TO LET.

FURNISHED.

With Compensation from 1st April.

NO. 1, GOUGH HILL, PEAK.

Apply to

Secretary,

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1900.

TO LET.

For Four months from 16th December.

TWO LARGE ROOMS on GROUND
FLOOR, PRAYA CENTRAL, suitable for
Offices or Grottoes.

Apply to

WENDT & CO.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1899.

TO LET.

FURNISHED.

NO. 1, MEIRION, The PRAY, for 12

months from 1st April next. Rent

Moderate.

Apply to

J. LAMKE.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

TO LET.

AP' PHYL.

MAGAZINE GALL.

UNFURNISHED or PARTLY

FURNISHED.

From 1st April to 1st December.

ONE of the best Summer Residences in

Hongkong. Below the fog line. Suitable

for large Bachelor Mess or Double Family.

For Terms, apply to

Dr. LOWSON.

Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1900.

TO LET.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS'

Hall, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the

1st March, at 8.30 P.M., precisely.

Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

[60]

SITUATION WANTED

EMPLOYMENT desired by an English

man as CLERK, or any Useful Capacity

3 years. North China.

Reply to—

PILCHARD.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1900.

WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with Breakfast

only. State Terms to—

a/c. Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1900.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO MAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	JAVA, G. Gordon, R.N.R.	February 29th	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	CLYDE, E. Scott	March 3rd	See Special Advertisement.
KOBE	CANADA, About 3rd	March	Freight or Passage. (Passenger through the Inland Sea)
YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI	ROBERTA, C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	March	Freight or Passage. (Passenger through the Inland Sea)
SHANGHAI	PARMA, A. Symons	March	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	CRYSTAL, C. L. Daniel	March	Freight or Passage.
MARSEILLE AND PARMA	PARMA, A. Symons	March 1st	Freight or Passage.
(LONDON DIRECT)	MARSHALL, C. L. Daniel	March 1st	Freight or Passage.

For further particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1900.

FRIGHT SERVICE. (FREIGHT SERVICE).

Taking cargo at through ports to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NO. 4 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ROUTE	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
BORDEAUX, HAMBURG	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NO. 4 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	On 27th Feb. Freight.
NEW YORK	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NO. 4 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	About 18th Freight.
HAVRE, HAMBURG	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NO. 4 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	About 22nd Freight and Passage.
HAVRE, HAMBURG	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NO. 4 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	About 31st Freight.
BOMBAY, HAMBURG	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NO. 4 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	About 6th Freight.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1900.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
HAKU MARU	AMOY, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE	THURSDAY, 1st MARCH, AT DAYLIGHT.
MUKE MARU	BOMBOY, VIA SINGAPORE	FRIDAY, 2nd March, at NOON.
KAWAMOTO	COLOMBO	
MARSHALL, LONDON AND ANTWERP	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.	FRIDAY, 9th March, at DAYLIGHT.
ROMUN MARU	VICTORIA, B.C., AND SEATTLE	SATURDAY, 10th March, at 4 P.M.
	U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI	
	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Poya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1900.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LOAD PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE, &c.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES
BAUER	WEDNESDAY, 7th March.
STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY, 21st March.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 4th April.
WEIMAR	WEDNESDAY, 18th April.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
BACHSEN	THURSDAY, 14th June.
OLDBURG	THURSDAY, 28th June.
BAUER	THURSDAY, 11th July.
STUTTGART	THURSDAY, 25th July.
KONIG ALBERT	THURSDAY, 29th August.
WEIMAR	THURSDAY, 23rd August.
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY, 6th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1900, at NOON, the Steamer "BAUER" of the NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, Captain E. Prehn, with MAIDS, PASSENGERS, SPEECE, and CARGO will sail from Port of Hongkong to NAPLES and GENOA. This steamer will remain till 1st April, and sail on the 2nd April. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 6th March, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 6th March.

Parcels of Packages are required. Parcels Receipt will be signed for less than \$250 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1900.

18

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamship—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 14th Mar. 1900
EMPEROR OF CHINA, Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 4th April 1900
EMPEROR OF INDIA, Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 25th April 1900

THE most recent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and mainly make the voyage YOKOHAMA—VICTORIA, B.C.—NANAIMO—COLOMBO—SINGAPORE—ADEN—SUEZ—PORT SAID—NAPLES—GENOA—ANTWERP—BREMEN—HAMBURG—PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, and finally reach Europe.

The attentional features of this Company's route embrace its PALESTINE STEAMSHIPS second to none in the world, the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

Passengers Booked through all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 3, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officers in the Service of India and Japan Governments.

The attentional features of this Company's route embrace its PALESTINE STEAMSHIPS second to none in the world, the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

For further information apply to G. G. BROWN, General Agent, 10, Poyat Central.

For further information apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, 10, Poyat Central.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1900.

19

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CLYDE	Brit. str.	E. Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Mar. at Noon.	
LONDON, &c., VIA CANALS	SARPSDORF	Brit. str.	Gregory	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Mar.	
LONDON	CREST	Brit. str.	D. Davies	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 4th Mar.	
LONDON	CEYLON	Brit. str.	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 5th Mar.	
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	NATOR	Brit. str.	Asquith	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th Mar.	
SELMAN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	BYRON	Brit. str.	E. P. Mackenzie	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Mar. at Noon.	
MARSEILLES, &c., V. SPORE	KANGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	J. MacKenzie	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Mar. at Daylight.	
MARSEILLES, HARVE, &c.	CATHAY	Jap. str.	G. A. Lee, R.N.R.	McLchers & Co.	On 10th Mar.	
MARSEILLES & LONDON DIRECT	PARMA	Jap. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	McLchers & Co.	On 11th Mar.	
BORDEAUX, HAVRE & HAMBURG	HOUDALBERG	Brit. str.	Geoffrey	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Mar.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	Kroch	Carlowitz & Co.	On 13th Mar.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	Jager	Carlowitz & Co.	On 14th Mar.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	Schulz	Carlowitz & Co.	On 15th Mar.	
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA	GOODWIN	Brit. str.	J. W. Elcock	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 16th Mar. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA	GOODWIN	Brit. str.	G. A. Lee, R.N.R.	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 17th Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 18th Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 19th Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 20th Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 21st Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 22nd Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 23rd Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 24th Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans	Dowell & Co. Limited	On 25th Mar.	
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	W. A. Evans			

JAPANESE CURIOS.

JUST RECEIVED.

OIL PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED SCREENS, LACQUERED BOXES, SEVERAL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

at Moderate Prices.

D. NOMA,
No. 12, Beaconsfield Avenue,
Opposite the City Hall,
Hongkong, 18th January.

3131

CARTRIDGES.

NOREL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolately Smokes and Water-resisting
The Best Nitro-powder in the World.
PRICE OF 12-HOLE CARTRIDGES.Loaded with Powder
Powder only, and 1 or 2 shot.
Primrose Cases 83.65 37.40
Pegamoid Cases 6.25 9.00
Ejector Brass Cases 6.90 8.65
5% discount on orders of 1,000 and over.Apply to
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers,
Hongkong, 27th July 1890.

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!

FOR SALE.

THE WAVERLEY HIGH GRADE
BICYCLE, Double Tyres, upturned adjustable
handles, plunger brake. We can guarantee
these Bicycles.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

SOLS AGENTS.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1890.

1017

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
At No. 1, Queen's Road, East, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th October 1890.

239

RUEINART PERE & FILS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May 1890.

11833

CARMICHAEL & BARLOW.
Consulting Engineers, Surveyors, and
Contractors,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for
any class of Steamships. Launches and
light-draught vessels a speciality. Contractors
for the supply and erecting of any type of
machinery. New work and repairs supervised.
New and second hand Launches for Sale.
Telegrams, "CELESTE," Hongkong.
Telephone, 232.H. F. CARMICHAEL,
B. J. BARLOW.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1890.

13624

KITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
188 HOUSE STREET, PRAYA CENTRALHead Office—TOKYO.
Branches—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWchwang, and all Ports in JAPAN.AGENCIES—
Mitsui Coal Mines.
Kanada Coal Mines.
Hokoku Coal Mines.
Yoshinotani Coal Mines.
Ohnoura Coal Mines.
No. 1, Ohtsuki Coal Mines.
Ishimura Coal Mines.
Kishima Coal Mines.
Yoshio Coal Mines.
Yamano Coal Mines.
Mazoura Coal Mines.The Osaka Shōsō Kaihatsu, Limited.
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mills.
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.
Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills.
Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mills.
Onoda Cement Company.
Imperial Government Paper Mills.MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
M. FUJISHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August 1890.

12743

R. J. REMEDIOS,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER,No. 37, ELGIN STREET, HONGKONG,
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash
AGENTS WANTED,
15 to 25% Discount Allowed.

13604

DAVID COESAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULIN
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

1144. Sole Agents.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1890.

13338

TO SHIPMASTER.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER

is obtained by the Water Boats, as FOUL
WATER is the cause of much Sickness on board
Ship.We are the ONLY WATER BOAT COMPANY
in HONGKONG EXCLUSIVELY supplying
FILLED WATER.

CALL FRAG W.

J. W. KEW & CO.

STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890.

13099

NOW READY.

THE

PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG:

ITS TRADE, POPULATION AND FUTURE

PROSPECTS.

BY M. O'S.

Reprinted from the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Price, 30 cents Cash. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh
or Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1890.

388

388

SAPIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A Remedy for all Irruptions,
Sore Throat, &c., &c.

Supplied Under Apparatus, Penitentiary, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

Proprietors.

MARTIN, CHEMIST, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

1303

AMERICAN BYX

DENTIST

AT

CHADWICK & KEW

(DATE OF TOATE & NORTON)

Hongkong, 15th September, 1890.

31

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

213,859,969 00 00

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 23,000,000 0 0

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,750,000 0 0

PAID-UP CAPITAL 687,500 0 0

II. FIRM FUNDS 2,765,459 7 12

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1890.

[1741]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1890.

[126]

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN
ASSURANCE CO.The combined ACCIDENT and LIFE
POLICY is the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS
form of INSURANCE.

A yearly premium of 22s 2d (age 30)

£2,000 in case of death by accident.

£1,000 in case of natural death.

£1,000 in case of permanent total disable-
ment by accident.£500 in case of partial total disablement by
accident.£6 per week in case of temporary disable-
ment by accident.Accidents insured against for £4 and £2
per annum £1,000 in case of death by weekly
payments in case of injury.

For further particulars apply to

J. V. VERNON,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1890.

[1619]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE

against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,
Agents for the Phenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1890.

[277]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1720.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1890.

[25]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSUR-
ANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

[19]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1890.

[24]

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THE CHINA AND JAPAN
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SUPREME COURT

February 26th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE).

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1865 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case as follows:

On the 5th instant the applicant, Ho Tung, obtained an order calling upon the Man On Insurance Company, Limited, to "show cause why an order should not be made that the register of the said Company be rectified by removing the name of Cheng Wing Shan therefrom in respect of seven shares in the said company, numbered 2,454, 2,446, 2,447, 3,492, 3,333, and 3,334 respectively, and the name of Lai Yung Tak Tong therefrom, in respect of four shares in the said Company, numbered 4,255, 4,256, 4,357, and 4,258 respectively, and by substituting for the names of the said Cheng Wing Shan and Lai Yung Tak Tong, the name of the said Ho Tung as the holder of the said shares. Cause was shown accordingly on the 16th and 17th instant.

The main facts of the case are not in dispute. The name, 1859, as the company says, or the August, 1859, as the applicant says, the applicant purchased from Cheng Wing Shan the seven shares above-mentioned. In September he applied to the company to have the transfer registered. This application was considered at a meeting of the directors held on the 9th October. In the minutes of that meeting there is the simple statement that "all the directors say that they disallow the proposed transfer." But in a declaration made on the 13th instant, Chau Tsun-yat, the secretary of the company, says that the directors refused their consent to and approval of the transfer "as they did not consider the said Ho Tung to be a fit and proper person to hold shares in the said company." In a letter written by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, the company's solicitors, to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, the applicant's solicitors, dated the 7th December, it was said that the Board of Directors "had decided that they were unable to approve the transfer." The following are the two paragraphs:— "Our clients could point out that the vendor of the said shares has not complied with Article 26 of the Articles of Association of the company and that the said vendor has not complied with the stipulation contained in his certificate, viz., that in case the shareholder wishes to sell his shares, he must first give the company the option of purchasing or finding a "purchaser" for the same and in (sic) default of their doing so, he is at liberty to sell the shares to another person."

"Our clients further instruct us to say that in order to avoid loss to your client they would be prepared to purchase the said shares from him at the market price of the day."

On receiving this letter the applicant seems to have made up his mind to obtain another set of shares with regard to which these alleged defects of title should not exist. Accordingly on the 28th December, he agreed to purchase from Lai Yung Tak Tong the four shares above-mentioned, in the event of the company not purchasing the said shares which had been offered to them. The price at which they were offered to the company was \$300 per share. The company declined to purchase them at this price, alleging as a reason for their refusal that the market price at the time was only \$36 to \$38 per share.

On the 5th January Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist wrote to the company on behalf of Lai Yung Tak Tong, informing them that he proposed to sell his shares to the applicant. On the 8th January, the shares were sold and transferred accordingly, and on the same day Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist wrote, on behalf of the applicant, to the company acquainting them with the sale and transfer and asking that the shares should be registered in the applicant's name. At a meeting of the directors which was held on the same day, it was unanimously resolved to disallow the transfer. This decision was communicated to the applicant by a letter from Messrs. Deacon and Hastings to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist in the following terms:

55, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

12th January, 1900.

Man On Insurance Company.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th and 8th instant directed to the secretary of the above company on behalf of Mr. Lai Yung Tak Tong, informing him your client had transferred the shares referred to in your letter to Mr. Ho Tung and calling upon the secretary to register the transfer, the company not being prepared to purchase them at the price offered, we are instructed to say that the price asked for by your client was a purely fictitious one and far above the market value of the shares. The company are prepared to purchase the shares at the ordinary market rate.

As regards the registration of the transfer to Mr. Ho Tung, we are instructed to say that the directors, in pursuance of the powers in that behalf vested in them by Articles 26 and 28 of the Articles of Association, being of opinion that Mr. Ho Tung is not a fit person to hold shares in the company, cannot give their consent and approval to the transfer, which is necessary under Article 26 before the sale and transfer shall be deemed valid and binding on the company.

The reason for this opinion of the directors is that, as Mr. Ho Tung is a shareholder or largely interested in other insurance companies carrying on business in competition with their company, it would not be for the interest of their company to allow him to become a shareholder therein. They cannot accordingly consent and approve of the transfer to him, and decline to register it.—Yours faithfully,

DEACON & HASTINGS,

M. W. L.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

As a result of this letter the notice of motion on which the present order to show cause was granted was filed in the Court on the 29th January.

On this state of facts the following questions arise for decision:—In the first place it is contended on behalf of the applicant that the Articles of Association under which the company purports to act in refusing to register the transfer are altogether invalid. The ground for this contention is that the Articles were defective in their inception in not complying with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, as to their mode of execution, and that their registration was therefore improperly made and cannot give them validity. Then it is said that if these Articles are not operative, the regulations contained in table A of the First Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1865, apply to the company, and under these regulations the right of the applicant to have the transfers registered is unquestionable. Mr. Francis for the company admits that this latter contention is well founded. But it is further urged on behalf of the applicant that, even if the Articles of the company are valid, the applicant is entitled, on a proper construction of them and in the circumstances of the case, to have the transfers registered, while on the part of the company, it is contended that, on the construction and in these circumstances, the company have *bona fide* acted within the power conferred by their Articles in refusing such registration and the Court will not interfere with their action.

It is clear that the first and most important question to be determined is, what is the real position of the Articles of Association of the company?—are they valid or invalid?

In considering this question it will be convenient to get out in the first place the statutory provisions relating to the registration of memoranda and articles of association, and then to state the facts relating to the registration of these particular articles.

By section 6 of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, it is enacted that "any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose, except that of carrying on the business of banking, may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Ordinance, in respect of registration, form any incorporated company, with or without limited liability."

Section 11 enacts that "the Memorandum of Association shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of and be attested by one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the company and the members thereof, etc., etc."

By section 14 it is provided as follows:— "The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a company limited by guarantee, or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the company as the subscribers

to the Memorandum of Association deem expedient," etc., etc.

Section 16 prescribes that "the Articles of Association shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of and be attested by one witness at the least, and, when registered, they shall bind the company and the members thereof, etc., etc."

By section 17 it is enacted that the Memorandum of association and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar, hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same.

There is no question raised in the present case that the Memorandum of Association of the company was not in regular form or not duly registered. But with regard to the Articles of Association it appears that, although they were in print, they were not signed by any of the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and of course there was no attestation. These subscribers unfortunately escaped the notice of the Acting Registrar and he accordingly registered the articles. Apparently he attached them to the memorandum of Association by means of a metal paper fastener at the same time marking them with his name and the date. On the completion of the registration, proceedings he gave a certificate of the incorporation of the company, bearing date the 14th March, 1851. I find on the evidence before me that the Articles of Association so registered have been used by the company from that date until the present time.

If this were all, I think the case would be free from difficulty. The language of the Ordinance with respect to the signing and attestation of Articles of Association is express and imperative, and I am of opinion that no amount of use or acquiescence could make good any failure to comply with the plain and positive provisions of the Ordinance. But this is not all.

We have to consider what is the effect of the registration and of the consequent incorporation of the company in relation to these things. By section 18 the Registrar is required, on the completion of the registration proceedings, to give a certificate of incorporation, and throughout the subscribers of the memorandum of association and the future members of the company become a body corporate; and the section concludes with the following words:— "A certificate of the incorporation of any company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Ordinance in respect of registration have been complied with."

The question then is, what is the effect of this provision upon the state of facts in this case? Does it operate to make the Articles of Association of the Company, which were defective and not proper to be registered, valid and effectual? I confess that to my mind, on a plain construction of the words, they have this effect. It seems to me that the Legislature intended by them to declare that when a company has received its certificate of incorporation it is to be taken by all the world as fairly launched, and that it is unnecessary for its members and persons dealing with it to make inquiry whether all the proceedings preliminary to its launching have been regularly conducted or not. But the matter is not so simple as this, for there are decisions of the English Courts as to the effect of the corresponding enactment in the Imperial Act of 1862 which is difficult, or indeed it seems to me impossible, to reconcile. I will refer to these decisions in proper order.

The first case is *In re the Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company*, 2 D. & G. I. 357, which was decided in 1858 with reference to the similar provision contained in section 115 of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856. Then Lord Justice Turner said in the course of his judgment, at p. 271:— "I may here notice an argument which was urged on the part of some of the respondents, that we have nothing to do with the question whether this company was authorised to be registered or not; that it was sufficient that the company was in fact registered, and that the certificate of registration is, by the 115th section of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, rendered conclusive. I notice this argument only for the purpose of laying it entirely out of the case. If the company was not authorised to be registered, I take it to be quite clear that the certificate of registration can have no effect."

In re Barnes' Banking Company, Peel's Case, 2 Ch. 474, was decided in 1857. It was argued before Lords Justice Turner and Lord Cairns, and in consequence of the death of Lord Justice Turner, Lord Cairns alone pronounced judgment. It was an appeal motion, by Mr. William Peel, to discharge an order of the Master of the Rolls refusing to rectify the registration of shareholders of Barnes' Banking Company, Limited, by removing the applicant's name therefrom. It appeared there that, when the Memorandum of Association of the company for registration, was objected to by him as being too wide in its terms, whereupon the bearer of it, then and there, without communication with the persons who had signed it, made alterations to remove the objections of the Registrar, who at once registered it in the altered form. Now here was a plain violation of the express words of the Act; the Memorandum of Association, as registered, was not really required by any of the subscribers. Yet it was held that although the conduct of the Registrar, in knowingly registering a document which had been thus altered, was most culpable, the company was duly constituted, the certificate of registration being, under Section 18 of the Companies Act, 1862, conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of the act had been complied with. In his judgment Mr. Justice Cairns made the following striking observations, at page 63:— "As it was, this was a plain violation of the express words of the Act; the Memorandum of Association, as registered, was not really required by any of the subscribers. Yet it was held that although the conduct of the Registrar, in knowingly registering a document which had been thus altered, was most culpable, the company was duly constituted, the certificate of registration being, under Section 18 of the Companies Act, 1862, conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of the Act had been complied with. The certificate was given in this case in due form. Now, as I understand the objection of Mr. Peel, it is that the requisitions of the Act in respect of registration have not been complied with, and that his name ought, therefore, to be taken off the list of shareholders. But, according to the Act of Parliament, the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar is not merely a *prima facie* answer, but a conclusive answer, to any such objection, and as it seems to me not only that the express provision of the Act of Parliament, but there is sufficient reason for such a provision. Parliament requires, for obvious purposes of public policy, that a company of this description should begin by seven or more persons subscribing a memorandum which is to be registered; and when once the memorandum is registered, and the company is held out to the world as a company undertaking business, willing to receive shareholders, and ready to contract engagements, then it would be of most disastrous consequence if, after all that has been done, any person was allowed to go back and enter into an examination (it might be years after the company had commenced trade) of the circumstances attending the original registration and the regularity of the execution of the document originally registered by the Registrar. The Registrar, if he performs his duty carefully, will be the guardian of the public interest by seeing that the memorandum is properly executed and properly brought for registration; but, whether he does so or not, when once the certificate of incorporation is given, nothing is to be incurred into me as to the regularity of the subsequent proceedings."

Curiously enough, within a few days after the decision in this case, the House of Lords was dealing with the same point in *Oakes v. Jurgaud*, L.R. 2 H. L. 32. In that case when the attesting witness to the Memorandum of Association took it for registration to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Registrar refused to receive it unless certain words in it were struck out. The attesting witness consented and the words objected to were struck out at once, without any communication being had with any other person. The memorandum was then registered. It was argued for the appellants that there had been no signing and registration of the memorandum in accordance with the statute and that consequently the company had not

been duly incorporated. But the House of Lords declined to accept this view of the effect of the alteration. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Chelmsford) said, at p. 334:— "This objection strikes at the root of the company's existence, for it asserts that there was no Memorandum of Association entered by seven persons, and consequently that there never was any incorporated company. This, as I understand, is founded upon an alleged variance between the prospectus and the memorandum of association, which is made the ground of a separate objection. The short answer to this objection is found in the Companies Act, 1862, which, in the 6th section provides that any seven or more persons may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisition, form an incorporated company. And, by the 18th section, upon the registration of the Memorandum of Association, etc., the Registrar shall certify under his hand, that the company is incorporated, and a certificate of the incorporation of the company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of the act in respect of registration have been complied with. I think the certificate presents all recourse to prior matters essential to registration, amongst which is the subscription of a Memorandum of Association by seven persons, and that it is conclusive in this case, that all previous requisites have been complied with."

In this opinion Lord Cranworth and Colombe expressly concurred.

In the case now under citation Peel's case *supra* was referred to but not on the question of the effect of the certificate of incorporation. In fact it is said to have been not reported, and no doubt the report of it was published after the judgment of the House of Lords had been delivered.

This case was followed by *In re Nassau Phosphate Company*, E. P. 2 Ch. D. 610, which was decided in 1856. There, in the course of proceedings for the winding-up of a company, it was discovered that of the seven persons who had signed the Memorandum of Association, one was an infant. A petition was thereupon presented by creditors praying that the company might be ordered to be wound up as an unregistered company, on the ground that the company was not duly incorporated and could not therefore be wound up as a registered company. But Vice-Chancellor Hall said, at p. 615:— "The Memorandum and Articles of Association having been registered, are to be open to the public for the purpose of inspection, so that the public may be enabled to see by whom the Memorandum was signed, and what are the business, powers and objects of the Company. That being so, upon a fair and reasonable interpretation of the 18th section, it is plain that the certificate of the Registrar is conclusive that the parties have become an incorporated body." And he held that the certificate of incorporation was "sufficient to incorporate the company, notwithstanding that one of the seven persons was an infant at the time," adding that "the observations of Lord Chelmsford in *Oakes v. Jurgaud* were clear upon that point."

The next and last bearing upon the point is *In re National Debenture and Assets Corporation* (1861) 2 Ch. 503. This case was much relied upon by Mr. Sted in his argument on behalf of the applicant, and there is no doubt it is a considerable authority in his favour. In that case, in a petition for the compulsory winding-up of a company, which was already a doubt, it was suggested whether the Memorandum of Association, although it purported to be signed by seven persons, was not in fact signed by six persons only, one of the signatories having signed twice in different names. On the hearing Mr. Justice Kekewich came to the conclusion that this was so and, he thereupon held that the certificate of incorporation could not be treated as conclusive of the fact that seven persons had signed the Memorandum and that, as in fact only six persons had signed it, he could not make a winding-up order with respect to the company which did not exist. In the course of his judgment the learned Judge distinguished Peel's case *supra* and *Oakes v. Jurgaud* *supra*. He seems to have felt a difficulty in doing this, and with all respect, I venture to doubt whether he has done it successfully. He also intimated a doubt as to the authority of *In re Nassau Phosphate Company* *supra*. The case went to the Court of Appeal and that Court, not being satisfied with the evidence as to the number of signatories, took additional evidence upon that question and the result is that they found that "the evidence did not rebut the presumption which would be, after the certificate given by the Registrar, that the act was duly complied with, and that there were seven signatories." The Court therefore made an order for a compulsory winding-up. The question of the proper effect of section 18 of the Act does not seem to have been argued before it, and only one case is referred to in the judgments. All the Judges expressed the opinion that Mr. Justice Kekewich was right in point of law. But there are passages in their judgments which seem to show that the attendants both of Mr. Justice Kekewich and of themselves directed not so much to the mere signing of the Memorandum of Association but to the larger question of the number of persons required for the formation of a company. At p. 517 Lord Justice Lindley says:— "The case came before Mr. Justice Kekewich, and he dismissed the petition upon the ground that the company in question consisted of less than seven members, and had always consisted of less than seven members, and that there was jurisdiction to wind it up. His decision on that point was based on the construction of the 6th and 18th sections of the Companies Act, 1862, and although by the 18th section it is enacted that 'A certificate of the incorporation of any company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with,' it was decided as long ago as the time of Lords Justices Knight and Turner, that the Registrar could not by a certificate create a jurisdiction in himself as to enable companies to be registered which the Act had no application. It is a condition precedent, for example, that the company shall be registered under the Act, that it shall consist of seven members, and if it consists of four or five, the Registrar cannot, by his certificate, incorporate the company. Mr. Justice Kekewich came to the conclusion that this company had not consisted of seven members, and that had not been right in point of fact, his decision would have been correct in point of law."

Lord Justice Kay says, at the same page:—

"I am clearly of opinion that these words at the end of section 18, 'A certificate of the incorporation of any company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with,' do not mean that if less than seven persons subscribe their names to the Memorandum, and by some oversight on the part of the Registrar, obtain registration of a pretended company so formed, the certificate of the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with, but that if less than seven persons subscribe their names to the Memorandum, and by some oversight on the part of the Registrar, obtain registration of a pretended company so formed, the certificate of the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with."

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